JAPS ARE ADORABLE—INSPOTS

IN OTHER SPOTS THE MOST EX-SPERATING OF PEOPLE.

need Care About Punctuality and Wonder why You Do-In Other Ways Make You and Your P's and O's-Wear White when Mourning and Giggle When Sad.

You ask me what I think of the Japanese. can answer that I think everything of I simply adore them-in spots > On ther hand no other people in the world has ever so exasperated me "

It is in this way that a woman who has in Japan replies to a question from or of the Outlook. She goes on to it if one runs through Japan, taking the cherry blossom fairyland time, one s simply in love with everything; but if

"The Japanese is both quick and slow, oraci and inexact, selfish and generous, nest and dishonest. He has untiring patience, perfect control, and indomitable etermination to do his own way. I trust ou will pardon slang if I remark that for nigheadedness the Japanese takes the cake

"He has plenty of hard common sense nd enjoys a good story as well as we. the says that he is full of sentiment, but I lon't think he is; he thinks hard, and he can hold his tongue, which we can't At and in Japan the official class is close mouthed and the common people talk, while with us the officials talk and the comnon people don't.

The occasional American who beats his wife does so in heat of passion; the occaional Japanese who beats his wife beats her without heat of passion and with ome wrong act.

"He may love her well, but she deserves inishment and he proceeds to give it without temper, and throughout the performance he speaks gently to her and miles according to the rules of national

He thinks that to drown or chloroform a cat or dog is inhuman and cruel; but he will drop an animal into a deep, dry well and let it die a slow but natural death of tarvation without the slightest compunction or any intention to be cruel. Indeed, e will do it to save the animal from the oreigner who would inhumanly use chloro-

In his own interest he is as selfish as any human being can be, but in his care or his parents, for the children of dead elatives or friends, and in sharing with hem in misfortune, he is not only generous ut looks upon the additional burden as a uty to be cheerfully undertaken

If you are cheated in business relations 's your lookout. He has no intention a be dishonest in selling you a cracked up or vase, a leaking jar, or a spotted rard of silk.

'If you discover the imperfection he rillingly replaces the article and cannot inderstand your annoyance at having o retrace your four mile rickisha steps to have the wrong made right, especially when you were too stupid to attend to the matter at the proper time-when you bought

No Scotchman or Jew ever more keenly ves or enjoys his close bargain in which here is a chance that he may get the best of you; but in other ways his integrity is impeachable.

In all the time I was there I never had thing stolen in hotels or my own house. ne continually hears of great business optracts carried on with absolute square dealing. Foreigners will say that they ther deal with Japanese banks han foreign ones.

'All sense of exact time has been left out f the Japanese composition and you must plan for a sliding scale in all appointments. They are as likely to come ahead of time as behind time. They cannot understand why we do not as cheerfully wait for them when they are late as they wait for us when are ahead of time.

On the other hand, in some ways they hold the foreigner to strict account. If it happened that I did not have as many happened that I did not have as many pieces in the laundry as I was wont to, the noble faced Tsura would promptly appear, bow her dusky head to the floor, ask for my honorable condition, of don-asin's honorable old age, and after taking in hour of time and more of my honorable emper she would indicate that my laundry t as many pieces as it should "It might even upanother week, or I might may the same at the end of the month, but

would not do-there must be the same

"Having a certified number of garments sain Monday finally got on my nerves and my temper became so dishonorable that Tsura and I separated, Tsura presenting me with a farewell visit and a delicious "You can imagine that one is in a state of

ighteous rage most of the time, but one lossn't have even the satisfaction of showing it. The Japanese regards your exhibi-tion of temper as a huge joke. He treats you as if you were a stok baby; tries to mooth you down or bapare. you down or-happy thought!-

makes you a present. In many ways they show great respect, for their dead, and pay calls at the last resting place for years, leaving visiting cards in small boxes, which are placed in the cometery lots for the purpose, and also saving huge upright pickets of wood with names put on in black. Some of the graves welva feet high pickets which stand upright when they come to tell you of a death

the family, they do so with smiling cheerfulness; when you show any natural concern, they become more giggly, and, thinking of your foreign ideas, will say, 'Yes, yes, very

*The giggle often gets on one's nerves when you settle down to thinking of it. it's pure custom whether you laugh or cry, and the Japanese really feels the same kind of sorrow with his laughter that we do with

"The Japanese do not show feeling when expect them to, and do show it when do not. It fairly made my blood boil see the wounded carried into Tokio ring the war-stretcher after stretcher than ale, maimed men to the hospitals, the nature a cheer from the onlookers.

Oversil head, and the foreign by with un-'y's running down her face were such that even the helpless on the stretchers turned their heads

Japanese would walk miles and rould flood the streets with banners and interr, when the wounded were expected

Then when they did arrive the crowd did nothing but stand and giggle. never was, to our mind, anything thetic than the war funerals. The dirge, the slow pacing horse of the officer, the son walking beside the ed fragments of a father's body

and then the masses of smiling faces e murmur of cheerful talk. The Japanese looks upon his physical dy and its needs as just natural, a part of like a tree or growing anything that

sponsible for; if it is more com-be covered, all right, be covered s more comfortable to be uncovered be uncovered; he does not think r way-it's unimportant. be other hand, the emotions that are ed by the mind he hides behind a

ent to uncover his feelings as we cover our bodies. If he is suffering or physically he bears it unmoved make any demonstration of

tude are so common that to be without them would be shameful. The wounded men in the hospitals would drag themselves up to perform the rites of politeness, and then quite cheerfully show one the place where the ball had gone in; and the men who were returned to Tokio because of illness and without a wound were so ashamed that they did not let their families know that they were in the hospitals.

"The laws for keeping the body covered are of course obeyed as far as possible, but without an understanding of their meaning. The policeman who was discovered in the altogether on the sea beach declared that he had obeyed the law, as he 'had worn his trunks into the sea; that now he was only drying himself.'

drying himself.'
"The Japanese

"The Japanese has none of the Anglo-Saxon instinct which with us often takes the place of exact knowledge; he does not catch on with our readiness, and he thinks with arduous roundaboutness and cannot approach a subject squarely and at once. Our way of plumping into the middle of things is most disconcerting; he likes to be able to get ready by degrees.

"He says that our houses, crowded with furniture, pictures and good and bad junk,

are confusing. One beautiful object in art absorbs him, and when his mind is filled to satisfaction with the color, outline or story, he removes the precious object to his go-down—storehouse—and brings out another "The child is taught early in life to rever-

ence all things in art, and to obey. He is literally to do his duty in that state of life to which he is called, and if happiness comes his way it is to be enjoyed as a God given

his way it is to be enjoyed as a God given day in June, not as a right, but as an incidental light amid the shadows.

"Everything that is taught in schools, manufactories, or in the field is taught slowly, with patient reiteration—there are no short cuts to knowledge. The officer who drilled raw recruits hours and days in our great garden or in the adjoining street never raised his voice in command, but he evidently went over the same ground but he evidently went over the same ground hour after hour, day after day. In a long winded talk he would explain

what he wanted done, then he would go through the movements himself, then with each man separately, and finally all to-gether. The practice of running in com-panies over the great military reservation was kept at, but with great informality. If a man became winded he sat down and rested. No one howled at or jumped on

rested. No one howled at or jumped on him for doing it.

"The Red Cross surgeon who lectured on Fridays to Princesses, Duchesses and so on would gently reiterate the same thing for an hour. We would have learned it-or thought so—in a few moments. No detail was omitted and the audience afterward practised folding and fixing things in exact accord with instructions.

in exact accord with instructions.

"When I asked why there would be any hurt if once in a while the right side flap was under side instead of top side, the surgeon said, 'No, the exact uniformity must be maintained.'

"I wish that that surgeon had had the "I wish that that surgeon had had the

raining of Japanese shoemakers and tailors. A shoemaker might make you a hundred pairs of shoes, but he would take your measure carefully for each pair, and each pair would be a little larger than the other; when you objected, the next pair would be too small. pair would be too small.

"The tailor also takes a new measure

for each article made, and gradually pares edges down until the garment is always a little too small or a little too large. That you prefer your shirtwaist to fit your indi-vidual size is quite too unreasonable for consideration. All shirtwaists look alike to him, whether thirty-two or forty.

"No Japanese has learned a thing until

he understands it; he cannot learn by rote. nor study with his eyes without use of his mind, and he has the infinite patience to teach and to learn until understanding is complete. There is nothing that is me-chanical that he cannot learn to under-

"He will follow any design if you have the patience to explain it slowly, over and over again and then again, until he says 'he knows." After that he will work with a skill and deftness that are unsurpassed A body of workmen will accomplish by hand and physical power alone the laying of huge stone walls and foundations, with a skill and rapidity quite impossible to us with the most modern mechanical

appliances.
"I doubt if any Japanese convert to Christianity ever understands his new belief any better than the policeman understood the law for bathing clothes. He may become a good Japanese Christian but were a British or an American tian, but not a British or an American Christian, he cannot regard Sunday as a church day and not one set apart for the doing of odd jobs, nor can he replace his hereditary ideas of politeness with plain truthfulness. Sad to relate, none of us vished to take our servants from the ranks

"A bright young student said to me one day. You seem to be very good in your country, you haven't any one left who needs religious instruction or you would

not send so many missionaries here.

The serious bar in our relations with the Japanese is their lack of warm hearted responsiveness; they are never really com-panionable, and never by hook or crook et you find out what they are really thinkg. They smile and smile, but with the outh alone, once in a while perhaps with mg. the eyes, but never with the heart or soul. If a man wore goggles and peeked over a high stone wall at you you'd know about as much of how he really looked as you do of the mind of a Japanese after you have talked to him a month.

talked to him a month.

"He keeps his feelings in cold storage, and they don't thaw out except on the edges of polite society talk of wind and weather. It's the more exasperating because you know he has heaps of interesting ideas and thoughts—and then he's often good looking, and in such invested to good looking, and in such immaculate attire, and gives such an impression generally of being a man of the world that one expects him to be simply delightful, but it is a bore continually to bump your head against the stone wall of his reserve."

NOVEL USES FOR PEAT. Mixed With Beetrooi Molasses Horses Thrive on It in Germany.

From the Scientific American In Germany the consumption of near s constantly increasing. As bedding for stock only the second and third layers are used. The blocks of peat are dried by air or in a kiln; they are then shredded by machinery and sieved, after which they are compressed and packed in bales by means of slats of wood and iron wire.

For fodder only the top layer is used It consists of moss and the fibres of partially dried parts. The dried peat is then and and sifted and mixed with molasses in the proportion of 20 to 25 of peat and 70 to 75 of molasses, obtained in the manuacture of sugar from beets. This product is guaranteed to contain 35 to 40 per cent of sugar.

Horses fed with this develop glossy coats gain in appetite and are free from colic. Neat cattle are said to become less subject to foot and mouth disease. The addition of 4.4 pounds to the daily feed of milch cows is said to increase the daily yield of

In the province of Hanover from 10,000 to 15,000 tons are used every year, while Germany as a whole consumes 150,000 to

value of peat for fuel is shown by

The value of peat for fuel is shown by the fact that it contains 54 per cent. of carbon against 50 per cent. in wood, 70 in soft coal and 83 in hard coal.

The so-called "Torfmull" or turf dust is sifted out of peat and used for packing fruit, such as tomatoes and other products, while "Mail," a by-product of peat, is used it pertain works as a filter. in potash works as a filter.

Puzzling Situation.

From the Minneapolis Journal. Cortlandt F. Bishop, the new president of the Aero Club, was being interviewed on

"Is it true," said the reporter, "that you "Is it true," said the reporter, "that you get air sick up in a balloon, the same as you get seasick on the ocean?"

That is only true, said Mr. Bishop, "of fidgety, highly sensitive persons, like the old lady on the train.

"She said to the conductor, as he punched her ticket:

"Conductor, is it a fact that the locomotive is at the rear of the train?"

"Yes, madam, the conductor answered. We have a locomotive at each end. It takes one to push and one to pull to get us up this grade.

"Oh, dear, what shall I do?" moaned the only it is a sayayayaran sick if I ride with

to fue tot ametive.

DAILY SCENES IN THE GANGES AT HOLY BENARES.

BATHING AND BURNING GHATS

The Greatest Human Spectacle in India -Ceremonies in Which 100,000 People Take Part-Burning of the Dead-A Picture of Heathenism Triumphant.

The greatest spectacle in India is the unrise gathering of Ganges worshippers along the river bank at Benares.

Even when the tourist sees it, which is generally in the winter, there are from 30,000 to 50,000 bathers along the city front. At the summer festivals three times that number take part in the ceremony.

It is the dream of every pious Hindu to die in Benares, to have his body cremated at the edge of "Mother Ganges" and the ashes committed to her flood. If he once gets to Benares his dream is pretty sure to be realized.

The city stretches for three miles along the left or west bank of the Ganges, and all the city's extent is sacred ground. Who dies there on the left bank is sure of exalted estate hereafter: while the right bank is desolate and accursed, and whoever dies on that stretch of Ganges shore becomes a donkey in the next incarnation, without hope forever.

One bank of the muddy stream is steep and high, crowded with palaces, temples and hanging gardens, with the broad, magnificent flights of steps, called ghats, sweeping down between them to the river's

The opposite shore is low and sandy. The Maharajah of Benares has a white marble palace on the right bank, far up stream, but no one dies in this Ramnagar palace, nor in the village behind it, if mortal effort can prevent. The dying are bundled into boats in panic haste, for it is as good to give the death rattle on Mother Ganges breast as on the Benares shore.

To see the sunrise bathing one starts before daybreak, when in the winter months it is bitterly cold, even though one may be glad of the shelter of a sun umbrella before

Describing her experiences Eliza Scidmore says in the National Geographic Magazine that when they had raced down the great steps and the houseboat was poled off from the bank a murmur of voices rose the length of the ghats from the tens of thousands on platforms built over the water or standing waist deep in the water, repeating in muttered chant the ancient Vedic hymn.

They dipped themselves beneath the

swirling mud flood; they lifted the water in jars and poured it over their heads, they lifted it in their hands and let it trickle lifted it in their hands and let it trickle through their fingers or run down their arms, and they dipped tufts of sacred grass in the water and sprinkled themselves.

Each one was absorbed entirely in the long religious recitals. They paid no heed to us, nor to any happenings, for the Hindu ritual is so exacting that if they should make a slip or omission they would have to begin all over again.

begin all over again.
For the priests and high caste Brahmans the daily prayers are of two hours duration by the water side, and continue all day, but the ordinary man gets his morning ceremony done in far less time, wades back ceremony done in far less time, wades back to shore and dry garments, spots and stripes himself with fresh caste marks for the day. He fills a brass jar with water and strolls along the ghats with the crowd, stops for a prayer or two, salaams to a cow or two, pours his water offering over some greasy black image, and his religious work is done.

Not every believer goes to the Ganges each morning. Tens and tens of thousands must shirk their religious duties entirely, for as the city has a fixed population of 222,400 and a floating population of 10,000 to 30,000 it is only an eighth or tenth of them

all that hail the sun across Ganges.

All who do go are in evidence save the few high caste and noble women who arrive daylight and are rowed out in curtained boats to bathe and pray unseen it midstream. It must require physical courage as well as religious zeal to breast that cold, muddy current on a frosty morning especially as the majority of these people have only a double cotton sheet for prome-At the women's ghat every woman car

ries a brass water jar or a still larger and heavier jar of red pottery, and the proces-sion of gracefully draped figures going up and down the broad ghat is an unending delight. Swathed in their winding saris wade into the river and pray sure, to every Hindu deity which the ter fingers represent to let them come into the world again in some human form less igno

They go back to shore and deftly envelop themselves in fresh saris and drop the wet ones to the steps without once uncovering the face or exposing more than the feet and hands. They scour their brass lotas with Ganges mud, they wash their hair with sacred muck and fill the jars to take

nome at the mouths of the city sewers.

The devotees show no fastidious c dipping the water they drink. All Ganges water and all is sacred. The burning ghat where human bodie are cremated is a neglected bank gullied by rains. Pyres, some new, others consumed, are scattered about. G are poking among the ashes for coins or jewels, while the more systematic carry pans of ashes to the water's edge and wash

pans of ashes to the water's edge and wash this pay dirt like any placer miner.

Along this revolting sequel to yesterday's burnings lie fresh bodies, wrapped in white sheets and garlands of marigolds. The bodies are dipped in the Ganges and laid in rows, with the sacred stream laving their feet and profess ghouls machine their feet and profane ghouls washing pay dirt from yesterday's pyres between and

beside them, shaking cinders over the hapless, flower wreathed bundles. This rude open air crematory is the monopoly of the domri, lowest caste of all peoples, who charge extravagantly for services and for the wood, the oil and the flame which lights the funeral torch r touching off the pyre.

The earlier in the morning the burning curs the greater certainty of paradise or the deceased. So the domri's charges begin with extravagant sums for burning the rich and noble at sunrise and decrease until in the afternoon the very poor and the criminals from prison are burned—or half burned—and the rubbish and bones shovelled down the bank.

shovelled down the bank.
Only the highest caste priests and the holy
fakirs escape the torch. They are not supposed to need purification by fire. The
fakirs are rowed to midstream and comto Mother Ganges-and probably to the alligators.

As the morning warms up all Benares strolls along the ghats, as all Atlantic City troops to the Boardwalk. Belated Brahmans keep on performing rites and prayers while their next neighbor on the over-hanging platform shampoos his head or his teeth

Sons of the Ganges, a band of robust Brahmins whose specialty is prayer for the dead, bellow the merits of their interceding powers; fakirs wail and hold their shrivelled arms more conspicuously in the ten year poses of rigidity or stretch themselves more ostentatiously on the beds of nails and everywhere the sacred cows push their way, nosing into grain sacks and rice bowls unhindered, while stately Brah mans, painted in geometric devices o the highest caste and piety, salaam abjectly to them-a mad world, a crazy crowd

The throng is densest, the buzz and the bellowing loudest at the ghat below the cremation ground, for there are the sacred pools filled with Vishnu's perspiration,

pools filled with Vishnu's perspiration, and where Devi scopped her earring.

At this storm centre of the holy land of the Ganges bank the din and the hot sum are dizzying and the mixture of Ganges water, old flower garlands, milk, butter, oil, sweetmeats, spices and incense cast into the tank all day and every day smells to heaven. The odor is sickening, the sight more so, and the lepers and hideous sick folk who crawl up and down the store who crawl up and down the steps are fit figures in this picture of heathenism chant and undisturb

haps it is well that Mes. Annie Beaunt

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has established her college at Benares to teach the Hindus their own religion, the purer faith of Vedic times, freed from all the idolatrous and crazy abominations of later days. Nothing could be as bad as the creed that now enslaves them.

Poseurs and unbalanced Europeans, who come out to India loudly proclaiming their willingness to labor with Mrs. Besant to save the Hindus after this novel plan, return to the world at the end of each cold weather season. The discipline is strict, the ideals high, the regimen severe at the Besant college, and even Pierre Loti after all his sentimentality over the Hindus, could not stand the severe and monkish life prescribed for him by the English prophetess and returned to the fleshpots of the worldly folk.

ORIGIN OF EARTHQUAKES. Three Great Shocks of Past Year Caused

by Mountains Slipping. Almost 160,000 earthquakes had been recorded up to the year 1903. Of this num ber 94 per cent. occurred within the range of two narrow bands forming great circles

on the earth's surface. According to a writer in the North American Review, San Francisco, Valparaiso and Kingston need aot have felt surprised at their shaking up. They have always had earthquakes and there is no reason to think that they won't keep on having them. They are located in the most frequently visited portions of the two earthquake

One of these belts, in which has occurred 53 per cent. of all recorded shocks, is called the Mediterranean. It swings roughly east and west about the earth, and includes the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, the Himalayas, the East Indies, Central America and the West Where the belt crosses the oceans little is known about its condition.

The second be1; called the circumpacific, almost encirches the Pacific Ocean. Passing along the .. ndes it crosses the other belt in the Central American region, thence extends up the western coast of North America, passes across to Asia along the Aleutian chain, thence down through Kamchatka, the Japanese Islands, and the Philippines, and, crossing the Mediterranean belt in the East Indies, extends on to New Zealand. Forty-one per cent. of all re-

corded shocks occur in this belt. All the rest of the world, that is, a surface ores of times greater than the combined area of these two belts, is the seat of only 8 per cent. of all recorded shocks. Even outside the belts, of course, some vigorous shocks occur, but it may be stated that the United States east of the Rocky Mountains stands in as little danger as any portion of the earth's surface. Only in one locality. or possibly two, does there seem good ground for con-idering an earthquake of first rank among more than the remotest

In general it may be said that any jar in the earth's crust will cause an earthquake. An explosion of dynamite starts vibrations which pass through the rocks as the waves

f an earthquake do. For example, when the passage of Hell For example, when the passage of field Gate was cleared away some years ago by a great explosion the shock was measured on the seismographs at Washington in one direction and Boston in the other. A landslide causes an earthquake; the falling of the roof of a cavern is another cause; and the snapping of rocks under slight strains

These are all minor causes for earth quakes, but they account for many of the small tremblings which are felt in a limited area. A much more important cause is

oleanic action. It is a popular belief that all earthquakes are somehow caused by volcanic activity but as a matter of fact, while volcanic earthquakes are common and locally of great violence they are not usually world shaking. In cases where the seismographs of the world record a shock, as in the case of San Francisco and of Kingston, the inference is unavoidable that it is due to some

other cause than volcanic action.

The cause of the San Francisco shock was understood by all geologists. The coast ranges are a growing mountain chain; the rocks there are in a state of strain; this train is being steadily increased; during the past history of the mountain growth the strata have been broken and forced to nove along the planes of breakage or fault planes; and when great masses of rock suddenly slide over one another, even though the movement be but a few feet, the grinding of the strata together must of necessity set the earth trembling.

Since the earthquake a State commissio has been carefully studying the facts, and it reports that for at least 185 miles there has been a slip, on one side of which the mountains have been moved bodily in rela-tion to the other side. In this instance the novement was mainly horizontal instead

of vertical as is normally the case.

In places the shifting amounted to only two or three feet, in others to as much as twenty feet. By it roads were dislocated, fences broken and moved apart, waterpipes separated and long furrows opened

n the ground. movement of a great block of the earth's crust from two to twenty feet, along a plane nearly 200 miles in length and extending to an unknown depth, but probably thousands of feet, furnishes ample explanaion of a shock whose vibrations reached the seismographs in all parts of the earth, and whose area of destruction extended 400 miles in one direction and fifty miles in the

There has not yet been a report upon the conditions accompanying the earthquakes of Valparaiso and Kingston, but it is a safe prediction to make that when the necessary studies have been made they too will be found to be the result of a slipping of the rocks along fault planes.

Still Like Pie in Missouri.

From the Kansas City Times Don't let people tell you that the Ameri-ans have quit eating pie or that they are gradually losing their fondness for that kind of pastry," said a waiter in a down town restaurant yesterday. "Nearly every patron of this place eats ple at least once a day and many of them two and three times a day, a man over there now eating his st. He ordered soft boiled eggs and Prentisat. He ordered soft boiled eggs and coffee and then wanted a piece of mince pie. We hadn't any mince so he's eating a piece of

pumpkin pie.

The 'iunchers,' the people who come in between 11 o'clock and 2 o'clock almost invariably eat pie. They may eat a sandwich, too, and drink a cup of coue, but pie is their standby. And people will grumble more over not getting the sort of pie they order than they will over the absence of any other dishoutly bill of tare. Americans still like pie.

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Cornish Riviera limited expresses, which daily run in each direction between London and Plymouth, 225% miles, without an intermediate stop, in 4 hours 10 minutes When it is remembered that the last fiftytwo miles of the run are over a winding switchback road, where grades of any steepness up to 1 in 40 abound, some idea will

be formed of the difficult task set to the loco-The average speed of these trains between London and Exeter, 1733; miles, is 57.9 miles per hour, and the same timing is also made Ly two other down expresses which daily

run to this town without an intermediate water is picked up trom track troughs no less than three times by all these four trains, and the down Riviera limited, detaches three independent slip coaches, one

after the other, during the journey, Before the new direct line to the west of England via Westbury was opened, the run made by these two world famous trains were more astenishing still, as the distance covered by them daily without stopping was 245% miles, twenty miles more than at present, while the average booked speed for 152 ent, while the average booked speed for low miles was 60.6 miles per hour, including a severe slack at Bath, and a worse one through Bristol, 4 minutes being consumed by 1½ miles of curved road through the

However, these limited expresses keep excellent time, and have proved so remuner-ative that they are being continued through the winter months, the time to Plymo having been cut to 4 hours 7 minutes with the down train, while the up limited now calls at

An additional non-stop express has also been put on from Exeter, bringing the number of these 1733, miles non-stop expresses on this one English railway to 4, in addition to the down Riviera limited with its 2253,

LAND VALUES IN NEW YORK. More Than One-twentieth the Wealth of the Whole Country.

The total land valuations of New York city by its recent census reached the enormous figure of \$5,800,000,000 This is an increase of \$100,000,000 in 1907 over 1908 and 1906, in turn, showed an increase of \$180,000,000 over 1905.

Within a decade, says Moody's Magazine, the increase has been considerably over 100 per cent. New York real estate is today valued at more than one-twentieth of the entire wealth of the United States. It is greater than the entire wealth of many States, and even of many foreign countries. It is 25 per cent, more than he entire wealth of Holland, Spain, Sweden and Norway; 50 per cent, more than Switze and Norway, so per cent, more than Switzer-land, Denmark or Portugal; it is one-third that of Italy; one-fourth that of Austria-Hungary, one-fifth that of Russia, one-seventh that of Germany, one-eighth that of France, one-tenth that of Great Britain

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